(INCORPORATED.)

84 East Washington St. TELEPHONE 1453.

### JUST FOR TO-DAY!

To help make out your Sunday dinner, we sell FRESH DRESSED CHICKENS at 10c per pound. This is YOUR BENEFIT.

Strictly fresh Eggs, per dozen...17c Fresh Oysters, per quart.....25c Sweet Florida Oranges, per doz. 30c Sweet Cider, per gallon......13c Apple Butter, in bulk, per quart 20c Apple Butter, 3-lb. stone jars,

each ......23c French Mustard, in bulk, per quart ......10c Wisconsin full cream Cheese, per pound ......14c New York best cream Cheese,

per pound......16c Dairy Butter, per pound .......... 17c
Fancy Michigan Potatoes, per bushel......65c Best Roller Process Flour, per barrel.....\$2.75

Pancake Flour-"Aunt Jemima," and others......10c Golden Rio Coffee, fresh roasted, per pound ......25c New crop Hyson and Oolong Tea, per pound.......25c

### MONARCH GROCERY COMPANY of Shawls.

All kinds of Fresh Fruit.

September 30, 1894.

| LEAVE FO                                                        | B 1           | L. M. | A. M.                | A. M        | . P.            | L P. M  | . P. M |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
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| Additional                                                      | trains        | leave | for                  | Cinci       | nnst            | *3:45   | a. m.  |
| LEAVE FOR                                                       | A. M.         | A. N  | .   A                | м.          | P. M.           | P. M.   | P. M.  |
| Chicago<br>Lafayette<br>Peoria<br>Champalon                     | 7:10<br>*7:00 | *12:1 | 5 1                  | 1:50        | 5:00            | •11:25  |        |

Ticket Offices—No. 1 East Washington street, No. 8 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue, and Union Station. H. M. BRONFON, A. G. P. A.

ONE DOLLAR

CINCINNATI AND RETURN, VIA THE C., H. & D. R. R., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28. Train leaves Union Station 7:30 a. m

# MONON ROUTE

(Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.) THE VESTIBULE PULLMAN CAR LINE No. 30—Chicago Limited, Pullman Vesti-buled Coaches, Parlor and Pining Cars, Arrive Chicago...
No. 36— hicago Night Express, Pullman
No. 36— hicago Night Express, Pullman
Vestibuled Coaches and Sleepers, daily.12:35 a. m.
7:40 a. v. m., daily.

For further information call at Union Ticket Office,
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# Lump and Crushed Coke

FOR SALE

L. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

INDIANAPOLIS GAS COMPANY.

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT

49 South Pennsylvania Street.

THE LATEST AND BEST COOK-1 ing utensils are in Granite Ware or Blue and White Enameled Ware.

LILLY & STALNAKER, 64 East Washington Street.

## Sunday Journal

By Mail, to Any Address, Two Dollars per Annum

### **NERVOUS** PROSTRATION.

(NEURAST HENTA) INSOMNIA. NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA MELANCHOLIA,

AND THE THOUSAND ILLS THAT FOLLOW A DERANGED CONDITION OF THE

#### NERVOUS SYSTEM An Cured by CEREBRINE

THE EXTRACT OF THE BRAIN OF THE OX. Dr. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

IN HIS LABORATORY AT WASHINGTON, D. C. DOSE, 6 DROPS. PRICE, PER PHIAL OF 2 DRACHME, \$2.60. COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

# You Do Not

Have to we until Jan. 1, 1895, for the REORGANIZATION esulting from the admission of Wool free.

## THE WHEN

Is giving you the advantage NOW of the prices that will prevail under the operation of the new tariff bill next year.

Children's Overcoats and Suits | that were made to sell for \$10, are

\$6.76

\$3.46

to sell for \$6, are now

Others that were made this season

\$9.84

were made to sell for \$15, are now

Men's and Youths' Overcoats that

Men's and Youths' Suits that were made to sell for \$15, are now

\$9.47

The above are a few items out of the thousands of bargains to be found in every department of

# MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO

Importers, Jobbers Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc. (Wholesale Exclusively.) 93, 95, 97 and 99 South Meridian Street.

Autumn exhibit of Knit Woolens, Shawls, etc., Ice-Wool and Chenille Fascinators, plain and beaded. Men's, Women's and Misses' Cashmere Gloves and Mittens, Jersey

Gloves, Scotch Gloves. Selling agents in this territory for "The Waterloo Woolen Co.'s" line An 8-oz. Duck Coat, Canton fined, Corduroy collar, Western made, can

be retailed for a profit at \$1 each. Other good values at \$12 to \$24 per Stocks complete in all departments. Lowest prices always a certainty.

## TIME CARD. TO THE PUBLIC

We have nothing to sell you, because we sell to the trade only. But if you want Rubber Goods that have style and service, and will afford satisfaction, buy those bearing a "Bell" trade mark on the bottom of each shoe.

# Mckee & Co., : Indianapolis

STATE AGENTS

## WAGON WHEAT 48° GOADED BY MR. GOFF

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 352 West Washington Street.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY

LARGE SUMS OF MONEY ABSTRACT-

ED FROM VAULTS.

Safety Deposit Section of the Omaha National Bank, in Charge of a Woman, Entered in an Unknown Way.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26.-The fact was made public this afternoon that the safety deposit vault section of the Omaha National Bank had been robbed and in so dexterous a manner that no clew to the manner in which the work was done is obtainable. Large sums of money have been taken from boxes in the vaults and the exact amount of the losses cannot be known until all have been examined. The discovery was made more than two weeks ago and every precaution has been taken by the bank officials to keep the matter a close secret. Chief of Police Seavey and one of his detectives have been working industriously upon the case, and J. H. Millard, president of the Omaha National Bank, has given the larger share of his time since the discovery to an effort to unravel the mystery surrounding the case. The principal loser is William Gladish. Mr. Gladish has been the lessee of one of the boxes in the vaults in the Omaha National Bank for a number of years. Last March he placed \$2,700 in gold in his box. On Oct. 5 he discovered that about \$1,200 of the amount was missing. He at once notified Mr. Millard and the investigation commenced. So far, however, all efforts to discover the manner in which the money was lost have failed and the bank authorities, as well as the police, are as much in the dark as ever. The bank officials place every reliance upon the parties who have any connection with the management of the vault and are thorough-

three one-hundred-dollar bills have been The vaults are under the management of a woman who is, in every way, fitted for the responsibility of the position she occupies. No shadow of suspicion exists that the losses have occurred through her knowledge or connivance. The safety vaults are modeled after the best system in the country and the private boxes are sur-rounded with every safeguard the ingenuity f science can devise, besides which the lessee has a password and no two indi-viduals can have the same password. It is suggested that a person not entitled to open any given box may secure possession of the keys surreptitiously. But the possession of the key alone will not enable a stranger to open a box. He must also give the private password. The bank officials or detectives offer no explanation other than the declaration that it is not due to the

ly in the dark as to how the losses could

have occurred. Another party reports that

carelessness of bank employes. All deposits are guaranteed by the bank.

Terrorised by a Female Bandit. TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Oct. 26.-A courier has just arrived with the information that Sheriff Proctor and a posse of Cherokees are hot on the trail of Cook and his gang of robbers, being only half an hour behind the bandits. Last night Louisa Cook, a sister of the leader of the notorious gang, rode into Fort Gibson and terrorized the people of that place by shooting into houses and defying arrest. She "filled the depot full of lead" from her pistols. After driving the frightened citizens off the street she galloped through a squad of deputy marshals and out of town in true bandit queen

Deeds of Burglars. HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 26.-The postoffice at Roaring Springs, this county was looted by thieves last night. The office safe was blown open by dynamite, and \$2,000 in cash and money orders amounting to \$453 were stolen. T. Z. Replog's jewelry store, which adjoins the office, was broken into and a large quantity of jewelry stolen. MALVERN, Ia., Oct. 26.—The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank was visited by burglars this morning, and, it is supposed, \$2,000 in cash was stolen. Nitroglycerine was used in opening the vault.

# BOSTON RUBBER COMPANY

POLICE COMMISSIONER SHEEHAN ANGERED WHILE UNDER FIRE.

Didn't Want to Answer Questions That Might Show Unlawful Influences in Securing Contracts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.-Police Commissioner Sheehan was upon the witness stand before the State Senate police investigating committee to-day. At the outset he was asked to say what he had desired to testify to on yesterday regarding his contracts with the Long Island Improvement Commission. The commissioner said the bids were returned because the authorities want-

ed them to go to another party. Mr. Sheehan became angry at Mr. Goff's inquiry about lawyer Kelly having sought his influence in the matter of leasing the Seventh Judicial Court building. Don't make any side speeches," he said curtly to

"If you argue with counsel," said Chairman Lexow, "the committee will withdraw its protection." "More than one witness has hanged him-

self by similar conduct," put in Mr. Goff. The commissioner denied that he said yesterday that Kelly had tried to gain his influence against the removal of the Seventh Judicial Court to the Grand Opera House. Mr. Goff appealed to the records, which contradicted the witness.

"Was your answer yesterday true or false about Kelly's seeking your influence?" asked Mr. Goff.

Mr. Sheehan refused to make a direct answer to the question, and Chairman Lexow directed the stenographer to note the facts. Mr. Sheehan said the best answer he could give was that he was mistaken yesterday. "I'll not answer any question that does not affect corruption in the police department," he added defiantly. "Oh, you won't," said Mr. Goff. "So something has come over the spirit of your dreams. Yesterday you were prepared to answer all questions." Then Mr. Goff pitched into the witness for looking at his brother, the Lieutenant Governor, who was seated among the witnesses. "I object to a Lieutenant Governor acting as your counsel," said Mr. Goff.

"He is not." "You are looking at him before answering. You were conferring with him." Senator Cantor came to the witness's rescue, and denled that the Lieutenant Governor had prompted his brother. Lieut. Gov. Sheehan arose and offered to with-draw if the committee objected to his pres-

"Not at all," said Chairman Lexow. Mr. Goff then again delved it the com-missioners' contracts for public work. Mr. Goff read from the record of the Long island commission, which stated that Mr. Williams, brother of Inspector Williams, had voted to award contracts to Mr. Sheehan. Some of the contracts were given in the name of John O'Brien, his partner. Mr. Goff wanted to know why O'Brien's name had been used, and received this ex-"The newspapers were trying to get up strikes on the work I had, so the contracts were made in O'Brien's name." "Has your brother, the Lieutenant Governor of the State, any interest in these contracts?"

"None whatever."
"If your brother told a committee in the hall of Legislature that his interests in the Long island contract were vast did he tell "I don't know anything about it."

"Did you know O'Brien said he had to go in partnership with you to get favorable leg-"He never said so. He is not the kind of Questions about an alleged protest against the inspectors of the firm's work in Long Island City elicited nothing definite. Mr. Goff then took up the subject of selection of police commissioners. "Does the executive committee of Tammany Hall confer with the Mayor about appointments?" he asked.

"Did Inspector Williams ask you to use your influence to make him a police com-"We talked on that subject." "Did you send to Thomas C. Platt to have him assist in making Williams a commis-

"You wanted to see Inspector Williams "I would rather see him than any other blican; he is a good officer. One the best in the country, and no fakir,' answered the Commissioner. "Now, is it not a fact that you favored the appointment of Inspector Williams because his brother started to give you the contracts in Long Island City?"

"It is not," said the witness, emphatic-

Senator Lexow said he had received a telephone message from police headquarters that the Commissioner was needed there, and he was excused until after recess.

Case of Matilda Hermann. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 26 .- Judge Lippincott to-day granted an order, returnable Monday next, requiring the authorities to show cause why a writ for the release of Matilda Hermann, the detained Lexow committee witness, should not be issued. The attorneys for the woman claim that the charge of perjury on which she is being held is not genuine and her detention is illegal.

BROKE THE RECORD AGAIN. Another Fast Voyage by the Cunard

Liner Lucania. NEW YORK, Oct. 26 .- The Cunard line steamer Lucania arrived this evening from Liverpool via Queenstown, having broken her previous and fastest passage on record by twenty-five minutes. She made the run from Queenstown in 5 days 7 hours and 23 minutes, covering a distance of 2,779 knots at an average speed of 21.81 knots an hour. She experienced moderate east and northeast winds, with high seas and squally weather during the passage.

Steamer and All Hands Lost. LONDON, Oct. 26 .- A German bark that has arrived at Cardiff reports that during the storm of Friday she saw an unknown steamer, apparently about two thousand tons burden, foundered near Hfracombe, Devonshire. All hands on board the steam-er went down with her. The bark saw the disaster too late to render any assistance.

### NEW WHISKY TRUST

AN EASTERN CONCERN WITH \$5,-000,000 PAID-UP CAPITAL.

It Will Make Spirits Out of Molasses and May Prove a Serious Competitor to the Greenhut Company.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.-Papers were filed in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, N. J., to-day which indicated the formation of a new whisky trust. The papers comprise the articles of incorporation of a concern to be known as the Great White Spirit Company, with a paid-up capital of \$5,000,000, the total authorized capital being limited by the charter to \$50,000,000. The principal office and place of business of the company outside of the State of New Jersey will be Boston, Mass., but it will carry on business in various other States and Territories of the United States.

The objects for which the company is formed are stated in the articles of incorporation to be: "To make, buy, sell and deal in spirits and liquors of all kinds and sorts, and to buy, sell and deal in any and all material from which spirits of any kind may made, and all material necessary and incidental to the business of distilling, and in general to carry on the business of distillers in all its branches, and any business incidental thereto; to purchase, refine, sell, deal in, manufacture, molasses and sugars of all kinds and all products of the sugar cane, including the otherwise of all materials, supplies, machinery and other articles necessary or concarrying on the business herein described." The company is also authorized to purchase the good will, franchises, stocks, bonds, patents, etc., of any other firm, person, corporation, in any State, and especially to buy, hire or charter steamships and other vessels and to employ the same in the conveyance of merchandise and passengers between such ports and places in the world as may seem expedier

The \$5,000,000 capital stock of the com pany is divided into 50,000 shares. Of that stock, \$500,000 is divided into 5,000 shares, and is to be first preferred stock, known as "guaranteed" stock, and \$2,000,000 is to be divided into 20,000 shares, which shall be second preferred stock and be called "preferred" stock, and the balance is to be divided into 25,000 shares, and to be called "general" or "common" stock. The guaranteed and the preferred stocks are to receive 8 per cent. per annum, cumulative after Jan. 1, 1895. Provision is made for retiring the guaranteed stock at 110. The company is to commence business on the

The organizers and incorporators of the company are Robert H. Dillingham, of East Orange, N. J., and David M. Ripley and Edward G. Maturin, of this city. One of the gentlemen interested in the organization of the company said to-day that it represented a combination of the New England distillers with certain New York men who had retired from the present Whisky Trust. The new company, he said, owned the patents for a new process for making spirits out of molasses, and it would have distilleries in which spirits would be made from corn and molasses alongside of each other. To develop and carry out the new departure in making whisky, he said the company had acquired large sugar proper-ties in the West Indies, and it was for that purpose the company was authorized to buy steamships. Two such vessels, he said, had

#### already been bought. Land Plaster Pool Reorganized.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 26.-It was learned here to-day that the land plaster pool, which has been somewhat demoralized for the past year, was reorganized on what is intended to be a firm basis at the secret meeting of plaster and stucco manufacturers held in Chicago last week. The reorganized trust is called the Michigan and Ohio Plaster Company, and the headquarters are to be in this city, with offices in Chicago, Detroit and Sandusky. The territory was divided, and the agreement provides with certain penalties that no manufacturer shall fill orders for the territory allotted to another. All manufacturers in the West except those of Kansas and Iowa have signed the agreement, which is to run for two years, and it is understood those outside did not come in because they do not need the protection of the trust and do not enter its territory to any considerable extent. The officers are: B. W. Mc-Causland, Chicago, president; William Mc-Bain, Grand Rapids, vice president; A. C. Torrey, Grand Rapids, secretary and treas-The eight manufacturing companies of this city have mailed to their regular patrons a letter in which they say: undersigned, manufactures of land and calcined plaster, have this day sold to the Michigan and Ohio Plaster Company, of this city, the entire output of our mills, and the business will hereafter be done in the name of that company."

After the Tobacco Trust. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.-The proceedings by the Attorney-general of New Jersey to dissolve the trust known as the American Tobacco Company, which was chartered in New Jersey in 1890, was resumed to-day, when Commissioner Walter Cleary tinued the hearing of the testimony. principal witness to-day was Hobart J. Park, of Park & Tilford, who have evidence as to the manner in which the Cigarette Trust carried on its business. The principal means by which it seeks to control the trade is by what it terms a consignment agreement. The whisky and other trusts allow a rebate at the end of six months or twelve months, but the effect of the consignment note was to make customers agents, debarring them from any rebate should they deal with another commerchants and traders were examined and the hearing was adjourned.

Narrow Escape from Lynching. PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 26.-William Green, the merchant charged with assaulting the nine-year-old daughter of Max Stromburg. Monday, was held to answer before the grand fury without bail. His preliminary trial was concluded to-day, and there is tim attempted to shoot Green on the street while he was being carried to jail. A mob also gathered, but the prisoner was landed in jail in time to prevent a lynching. Green is fifty-eight years of age, a prominent member of the Cumberland Presby-terian Church, and is the father of seventeen children.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 26.-Charles Morgan, a young white man, was brought here to-night from Georgetown, Ky., to prevent his being lynched. He attempted an assault on Miss Ella Kimbrough, a young lady of Georgetown, who was going home in a

GERMANY'S CHANCELLOR SUDDENLY SURRENDERS HIS OFFICE.

Count Botho Zu Eulenberg, President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, Also Steps Down and Out.

GERMANY IN SENSATION

EMPEROR WILLIAM ACCEPTS THE RESIGNATION OF BOTH OFFICIALS,

And Summons Prince Von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst and Dr. Miquel to Take the Vacated Positions.

CAUSE NOT WELL DEFINED

CAPRIVI AND EULENBERG, IT IS RE-PORTED, COULD NOT AGREE.

The Former Wanted to Deal Leniently with Socialists and the Latter Favored Radical Repressive Means.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.-A great stir was in the semi-official Cologne Gazette, which stated that Chancellor von Caprivi and Count Botho Zu Eulenberg, President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, had resigned. It is known that for some time past there has been considerable tension between the Chancellor and Eulenberg, owing to the former's views in regard to the measures to be submitted to the Reichstag for the repression of Socialists. The Chancellor is in favor of pursuing a moderate policy, while Eulenberg believes in the adoption of radical measures to obtain the end sought. It was said that at the recent meeting of the Prussian Council, held to consider the question of the repressive measures, a majority of the ministers supported Caprivi's ideas, but whether it is true or not is merely a matter of conjecture. At any rate, those who are supposed to be generally well informed as to the situation, place credence in the Cologne Gazette's statement that both officials have resigned. The Gazette added that the Chancellor tendered his resignation to Emperor William on Tuesday, but that it was only accepted at an audience given by his Majesty to Caprivi to-day. A rumor is in circulation that Dr. Johannes Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, will be appointed Chancellor in succession to Caprivi, but this report is declared on good au-

thority to be unfounded. It is now known as a fact that Caprivi's resignation has been accepted by Emperor William. The resignation of Eulenberg has not been accepted. It has been learned that the Chancellor resigned before a meeting of representative statesmen of the federal states, which was held this afternoon. This meeting showed the existence of great discord regarding the proposed anti-revolutionary bill. Eulenberg thereupon resigned. Thus confronted by the double resignation, Emperor William abandoned his proposed visit to Blankenburg, for which place he was to have started this afternoon. The fact that the Emperor had given up his trip was announced in the official Reichsanzeigler, without explanation. The Emperor gave an audience to Caprivi and endeavored to induce him to withdraw his resignation, but the Chancellor was obdurate and refused to do so. The Emperor remained at the castle until a late hour, conferring with Eulenberg, Dr. Miquel and others. The question of who will succeed Caprivi is the subject of general discussion everywhere. In addition to Dr. Miquel, both Eulenberg and Dr. Von Benningsen, leader of the national liberal party and Governor of Hanover, are mentioned, but it is believed that the new Chancellor will be a compromise candidate. The representative of the Associated Press made an attempt at 10 o'clock to-

night to interview Caprivi, but was informed that he had retired. LATEST VERSION OF THE TROUBLE. So many versions are current to-night of the suddenly precipitated crisis that it would be impossible to form a definite conclusion until the matter has further developed. To-day's outward events were as follows: It may be remembered that in 1890 the Emperor called Prince Bismarck to account for consulting Dr. Windthorst, the then clerical leader, without his knowledge, and that this was the indirect cause of Prince Bismarck's fall. If such is the case now Prince Bismarck will be a happy man. Another report says that the question of financial reforms caused dissension. The south German states approved of Caprivi's anti-revolutionary policy, but desired him to secure the passage in the Reichstag of the financial reforms proposed by Dr. Miquel and Count Von Pasadowsky, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, but in view of last session's experience Caprivi declined to undertake such a hopeless task. Finally, to further complicate the matters, it is believed that the long disputed question of combining or separating the offices of Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier was revived. It is stated that the Emperor, tired of the intrigues the separation of these posts under Caprivi had caused, wanted to reunite them as they were under Bismarck. If, after Eulenberg's dismissal, Caprivi had been content to reassume the Prussian premiership the crisis might have been settled, but he declined, and the Emperor, insisting on his view of the question, accepted the Chancellor's resignation.

The Tageblatt, in a leader to-morrow, will say it has arrived at the conclusion that Caprivi's resignation is the clearest proof that the highest positions in the Empire and in Prussia must be held by the same man. It greatly regrets the step that has been taken, but expresses the hope that a good protest by the fatherland during these sad times will bring all to a good After the services in the Russian Chapel,

which was attended by both Emperor William and Count Von Caprivi, his Majesty gave an audience to the Chancellor at the Castle at 2 o'clock. A quarter of an hour later Count Zu Eulenberg had an audience with his Majesty, and at 2:30 the Emperor received Count Leechenfeld, the Bavarian minister here. Count Hohenthal of Saxony, Baron Von Bulow of Wurtemburg and Dr. Jagemann of Baden, all ministers of their respective countries. Before his Majesty received these ministers both Caprivi and Eulenberg had resigned. Reports differ as to when, some saying that Eulenberg resigned Tuesday, and that the Emperor ineffectively tried to induce him to withdraw his resignation. It should be noted that Count Philip Zu Eulenberg, Count Botho's brother, is an intimate friend of the Em-

#### peror and author of the words of the Emperor's "Song to Aegir."

FIRST INTIMATION OF THE CRISIS. The first intimation to the public of the crisis was the official announcement that the Emperor had postponed his journey to Blankenburg. Any politician who had told in the morning that such a crisis was impending would have been laughed at. The greatest excitement was created when the events became known. It seems to be generally admitted that Count Von Caprivi obtained the approval of the federal ministers to his moderate policy in regard to the Socialists. It is not known whether he sum-

moned the conference of Ministers without

the Emperor's knowledge. If he did, this

may account for the crisis on the supposi-

tion that the Emperor was displeased with

such an attempt to place Eulenberg in a

Numerous candidates are mentioned as successors to Caprivi. Besides those already mentioned Baron Von Zeidlitz, author of the defeated education bill, is talked of. It cannot, however, be stated that any of those whose names have been mentioned in connection with the office have any prominent claims. It is asserted that the

Emperor has a "dark horse." Prince Von Hohenlohe's age is supposed to be deterrent to his acceptance of the office. It is believed that both Caprivi and Eulenberg assigned as the reason for their resignations the hopelessness of any successful co-operation between them. Not even Bismarck's most loyal friends think he has any chance of returning to the office. Caprivi is said by his intimate friends to be glad to escape the cares of the chancellorship. He is a moderate man, opposed to extreme views of any kind. Therefore he is well hated in many quarters. The intrigues against him on the part of the Bismarckians and the agricultural parties have been bitter and incessant. He often expressed a desire to retire to miltary life, and only remained in caused in well-informed quarters this after- office from a sense of duty to his country. | ident's purpose to write, or not to write, noon by the receipt of a telegram from | He will in a few days proceed to Geneva | a letter announcing his desire that all Demfor his health. His persistent enemies have

> uation is regarded with great apprehen-It is believed that the Emperor secretly favors strong repressive measures against the Socialists and Poles, despite his expression of approval of Caprivi's policy, and that the next Chancellor will be called upon to introduce such measures. If so, stormy times are in store in the Reighstag. The Emperor is credited with being much annoyed by the papers expressing such liberal approval of Caprivi's policy. Any way, the latter's disappearance means a radical change in Germany's internal policy.

## A POLITICAL SURPRISE.

Resignation of Caprivi and Eulenberg Accepted by the Kaiser.

LONDON, Oct. 26 .- A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says that the Emporor has accepted the resignation of both Caprivi and Eulenberg. Such a startling announcement has taken the political world in Berlin completely by surprise. That for months past the Chancellor's adversaries had been straining every nerve to effect his downfall was well known, and, though it may be less generally known, there can be no doubt that about a fortnight ago they had reason to believe that their object had been attained. But when Count Von Caprivi returned from Kissingen he had once more access to the Emperor, from whom he had been separated for a considerable time during the summer holidays, and the situation gradually changed. He explained his views to the Emperor and pointed out with so much cogency the dangers of extreme measures for the repression of the Socialists, which measures might open a fresh era of internal conflicts, that his arguments, for the time at least, undoubtedly carried conviction. His friends and opponents are agreed in stating that his opinions prevailed with the Emperor, and that even Eulenberg, the chief advocate of more vigorous measures, saw himself abandoned by his own immediate colleagues in the Prussian Council.

The Times correspondent says: "I have the best authority for repeating that as late as Tuesday last the Emperor, during his visit to Caprivi, gave him the fullest assurances of his entire confidence and his approval of the policy which he, the Chancellor, was about to submit to the leading ministers of the federal states, specially summoned to Berlin for that purpose. It was only yesterday that these ministers held their conference under the presidency of Caprivi. So unanimous was their approval of his programme, so entirely were they unaware of any impending change that they disposed of the business in one sitting, and most of them left the capital again either last night or this morning. Therefore it will be readily understood that in political circles, whether friendly or unfriendly to Caprivi, there is absolutely no explanation forthcoming of the reasons which led to this sudden coup d that it is idle to specand present on the quences. I am assured on good authority that the issue turned upon personal questions quite incommensurate with the grave results which it involved. Since his visit to Caprivi the Emperor has been the guest of Count Philip Zu Eulenberg, the German embassador to Vienna, whose brothers, the Prussian Premier and the marshal of ceremonies, were staying at the same time at Liebenberg. It might, therefore, be inferred that the Emperor had yielded to the influence brought to bear upon him by the Eulenberg family, with which he has always entertained relations of intimate friendship, but the fact that his Majesty has now also accepted the resignation of Count Botho, which, it was understood, was offered a few days ago and declined, hardly bears out such an inference. There is reason to believe that an unavailing attempt on the part of the Emperor to compose the differences between the Chancellor and Eulenberg was one of the causes that determined his momentous decision, but it can hardly be doubted that there were other causes which it is impossible at present to elucidate that led to his resignation.

"Speculation is already rife as to Caprivi's possible successor. Dr. Miquel, General Bronsart Von Schellingdorf, Minister of War, and General Count Von Waldersee are spoken of, but hope or fear is chiefly father of thought. Until something more definite is known of the causes of the crisis, there can be no clew to its solution. One thing only can be said, and that is that the uncertainty and anxlety of the public mind, which Germany has suffered so severely in recent years, will hardly be allayed by such a startling manifestation of instability in the supreme conduct of the state.' dispatch to the Post from Berlin says that Emperor William, this afternoon, telegraphed to Prince Von Hohenlohe-Schill-ingsfurst, Stadthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, requesting him to assume the chancellor-

ship. His Majesty also invited Dr. Miquel to succeed Eulenberg as President of the Prussian Ministerial Council. Gilbert's New Opera, "His Excellency." LONDON, Oct. 26.-W. S. Gilbert made application to the Court of Chancery today for an injunction to restrain the sale of the issue of the London Star contain-ing a description of the plot and situations of his new opera, "His Excellency," which is to be produced at the Lyric Theater tomorrow evening. The ground on which the application was made was that the ublication of the details would injure the opyright of the opera in the United States the Star article should be cabled to merica before the production of the pie n London. The court granted an ad in-

ONE OF CLEVELAND'S FRIENDS RE-LIEVES AN AWFUL SUSPENSE.

He Says the President Cannot Register in New York Because His Legal Residence Is in the National Capital.

M'KINLEY'S EASTERN TOUR

MANY SPEECHES YESTERDAY TO BIG CROWDS OF NEW YORKERS.

Ex-Speaker Reed Receives an Ovation and Talks to an Audience of Iowans Estimated at 15,000.

### MR. ECKELS AT PITTSBURG

AN "OFFICIOUS PARTISAN" DISOBEY MR. CLEVELAND'S ORDER.

Mr. McAdoo, Another Perniciously Active Democrat, Aiding Wilson-Speeches by Hill and Stevenson.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- No authoritative information can be obtained here respecting the direct question as to the Prescause for self-congratulation, but the sit- cratic State ticket in New York. Nevertheless, it is the opinion of many of his fere in the New York campaign. With reference to the President's registering or voting, one of his closest friends made the statement to-day that Mr. Cleveland had no legal residence in New York and could not lawfully register or vote there. Mr. Cleveland himself, it is understood, has said that his legal residence is in Washington. It can be stated further, that at the expiration of Mr. Cleveland's present term he will not again take up his residence in New York. This statement was made by him some months ago, but at that time he had not fully determined as to where he would make his future home.

## M'KINLEY IN NEW YORK.

The Governor Delivers Many Speeches to Big Crowds. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.-This was another day of speechmaking in the Empire State. The political battle is now almost at fever heat. In fact, the big guns are booming just as if it was a presidential campaign, instead of an "off" year. Governor McKinley did yeoman service for the Republicans today by preaching the gospel of protection

an hour. His first stopping place was Batavia, where he left the train and spoke to 3,000 people from a platform erected in front At Rochester there was a band and procession and an audience of 5,000 assembled in Franklin square. The route to the speaking stand was marked by an elaborate display of flags and bunting. The Governor

spoke for thirty minutes. Many of the fac-

tories had shut down and the workingmen

to enormous crowds of people at a dozen

points. He started from Buffalo this morn-

ing on a special train that carried him be-

tween stations at the rate of seventy miles

were well represented at the meeting. A short stop was made at Pittsford, and Canandaigua was reached at 10:20, where the arrival of the train was heralded by the discharge of cannon and ringing of bells. The Governor took occasion at that place to respond to a speech made by Vice President Stevenson, He said: "Vice Presfast night, alluded to the great prosperity the country enjoyed during President Clevet existing distress was caused the tariff law of 1890 and by Republican legislation. No intelligent people can be deceived. Every man who hears me will remember that during the whole of President Cleveland's first term the Republican party had control of the Senate of the United States, and that Mr. Cleveland did nothing more than execute Republican law and Republican purpose. The only thing Mr. Stevenson was right about was that great promises had been made by the Democratic platform and by that He talks about the bitter fight Congress made against monopolies and trusts. Mr. Wilson answers him by declaring that the

gress by the throat." At Geneva the Governor's audience included a considerable number of mechanics. Here, referring to the students who inter-rupted him at Dunkirk, yesterday, Gov. McKinley said: "The young man wanted our idle mechanics to go to raising wheat, but I take it that what the farmers of this country want is no more wheat raisers, but more wheat eaters." And he characterized the Democratic slogan of "opening the markets of the world" by observing, sarcastically, that "the foreign market is a great free-trade shadow dance. When you get to it there is nothing in it." At Seneca Falls there were not less than 4,000 voters in the crowd. Governor Mc-

Kinley said: "For the thirty years we lived

under a Republican protective policy the

meal tub of the government was always

most gigantic trust in our history held Con-

full and the meal tub of the people was never empty. This is the imperishable fact of history, which can never be blotted out." And later he expressed a protection by saying: "Every day you make it easier for the foreign product to come into this market you make it harder for the American product to stay in this market."

Auburn was reached shortly after noon. The Governor spoke in Seward Park. After referring to his visit to the tomb of Lincoln a couple of weeks ago he said: "I stand to-day under the shadow of the statue of that other great Republican, the associate of Lincoln, William H. Seward. incoln and Seward are gone, but the principles they so ably defended still dominate the hearts of the people and illume the pathway of the Republican party. Seward stood on the picket lines. He foresaw as foretold the irrepressible conflict, came and it was settled as he said it shoul be settled. Seward and Lincoln were our examples while living; they are our in-spiration now. 'Divinely gifted men, who, mounting up from high to higher, became the pillar of the people's hope, the center of the wrold's desire."

There was a pause at Syracuse just long enough to change locomotives, the famous attached to the train there, in charge George S. Mink, the engineer who had charge of it while it was exhibited at the world's fair. Mr. Mink gave the party sample of what his huge machine could do by running to Utica at the rate of ninety miles an hour, going most of the distance at the exciting gait of one mile in forty seconds. At Utica the ovation given the Governor was extraordinary. The opera house was packed with men, and it was only after a painful process of physical ex-

on to the stage. "No. 999" whirled the special to Syracuse at breakneck speed. A supper was given the Governor at the Yates House at Syracuse by the reception committee, immediately after which he jumped into a carriage and was whirled away to Alhambra Hall. After expounding protection to the audience there McKinley went to the City Hall and talked to as many as could crowd into

#### SPEECH BY REED. The Ex-Speaker Talks to Fifteen

Thousand lowans. WATERLOO, Ia., Oct. 26.-This was a great day for Waterloo. Thomas B. Reed drew nearly 20,000 people to the city. From daylight to dark the ex-Speaker's recep-